Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1863. NUMBER 54.

...rarity of manner with a proper degree of sternness and determination. In obeying every order of his superiors, without questioning, and he exacts the same implicit obedience of his own orders.

While Commandant of the post of Pedmont, he was more successful in inducing a state of loyalty than any General in command at that point before or since. He is one of the eminent expert which introduced his administration there, he has doubtless been selected to command at Natchez. In that city, also, we predict that he will meet with the same measure of success and popularity.

Removal of Illinois Sick Soldiers to Hospitals in that State.

The following is the correspondence in relation to the removal of Illinois soldiers in hospitals, out of the hospitals within that State:

ORDNANCE HEADQUARTERS DEPOT,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 29, 1863.

To His Excellency Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois:

SIR:—In compliance with instructions of 22d inst., directing me to confer with the Assistant Surgeon General of the Department of Missouri, for the purpose of securing transfer of sick and wounded soldiers to Illinois hospitals, I have the honor to report, that proper letter was delivered to Dr. Brown, at St. Louis, on the 24th inst., and that I have since had no further interview, and inclose the following order for the Medical Directors:

ASSISTANT SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 26, 1863.

Surgeon D. L. Magruder, Medical Director, Department of Missouri, will direct every facility in his power, consistent with the safety of the service, to promote the transfer of the Illinois sick soldiers.

JUSTUS E. BROWN,
A. A. Surgeon General, U. S. A.

Upon presentation of which, I was furnished with the following order:

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
St. Louis, Mo., August 26th, 1863.

Surgeon-of General Hospitals in this city and vicinity will afford Col. Loomis all the facilities in their power, to fulfil his mission.

D. L. MAGRUDER,
Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director.

The following exhibits the name and location of the hospitals in St. Louis and vicinity, and the medical officer in charge:

Jefferson Barracks Hospital, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Surg. J. F. Hammond, U. S. A., Medical Director. 97 Illinois soldiers.

Benton Barracks Hospital, Benton Barracks, Mo. Surg. J. H. Grove, U. S. A., Medical Director, 317 Illinois soldiers.

Lawson General Hospital, corner Broadway and Bloodie. Surg. C. T. Alexander, U. S. A., Medical Director. 81 Illinois soldiers.

Hickory Street Hospital, corner Ninth and Hickory. Surg. F. W. Wells, M. S. Illinois, Medical Director. 94 Illinois soldiers.

Marine General Hospital, south of St. Louis Arsenal. Surg. A. Hamilton, U. S. V., Medical Director. 94 Illinois soldiers.

Quartermaster Hospital and Jefferson Barracks Hospital, corner Twenty-fourth and O Fallon streets. Surg. Jos. P. Wenger, U. S. V., Medical Director. 81 Illinois soldiers.

All of which was visited and lists procured showing the number of Illinoisans in each, and as far as practical (in the limited time) procured enrollment for transfers of those that have said can soon be removed to this State.

The accompanying list exhibits the names, less soldiers already transferred, 145, and those to be removed immediately, as designated opinion of their respective surgeons.

The Medical Director of each hospital are instructed to promptly report cases fit for removal, to Surgeon Medical Director, Dr. Magruder, who will hereafter cause transfers to be made regularly and avoid, as far as possible, all cause for complaint, and where, from instructions, the importance of subordinates, a single soldier suffers, speedily remedy the evil.

There are a number of Illinois sick and wounded soldiers now in hospitals in the Department of the Missouri, exceeding the capacity of United States hospitals in Illinois; those that are now transferred, will therefore be confined to cases that have lingered for months with disease and wounds, which will yet, for many weeks, or permanently, incapacitate for field service.

In making transfers the soldier is consulted as to the particular point he desires to go, and when any preference is expressed every effort is made to hospitals nearest the place where the company or regiment was raised, thus placing them where they visit home with the least expense, and where friends can visit them conveniently.

The hospitals at St. Louis are in excellent condition, and the officers in charge, under special Directions of each manifested the kindest spirit in receiving and affording to the agents of Col. Williams, Adjutant General of Illinois, every facility desired for furnishing comforts contributed by the citizens of Illinois. Mr. John E. Woods of Alton, under appointment of Col. Williams, met at St. Louis, visiting our Illinois boys, assisting them in securing their pay, and furloughs, or discharges to those over 36 months, and in exchanging orders of the War Department. He gives earnest attention to every case requiring action, and is eminently qualified to facilitate the interest assigned him.

It is found upon examination of registers of hospitals, the names of many Illinois soldiers who have died or been discharged, of whom we have heretofore been unable to account for to relatives and friends corresponding with you—the reports from regiments and companies often in consequence of the difficulty in keeping trace of men after they leave their companies for the general hospitals. To remedy this, I would respectfully recommend the organization of a record immediately, to embrace the name, designation of company and regiment, residence, nature of wound or disease, and date of admission, and remarks as to date of recovery or decease of every Illinois soldier in all United States hospitals; the record to be made up to date, and kept posted, monthly, from the various hospitals to the close of the war. The return of casualties, &c., in the Adjutant General's office, so far as the company commanders are concerned, we are informed, are full and reliable, but this proposition, of comparatively trifling cost, would prove our record of the military history of each officer and soldier, and contribute a valuable addition to the Archives of Events in which their services are so honorably connected, and in which their friends and the State have the deepest interest in perpetuating.

Brownlow's Knoxville Whig, and Rebel-Vendilator!

I propose to publish a Weekly and Tri-Weekly Journal, bearing the above title, at Knoxville, in East Tennessee; and the Weekly paper, made up from the contents of the Tri-Weeklies, I propose to send out to distant subscribers, for two dollars per annum, invariably paid in advance. Subscriptions and remittances will be forwarded to me at Cincinnati, from which point I expect to ship my paper and materials. I expect to issue the first number in October, as it was in that month, two years ago, my paper was ordered out, by the Confederate mob at Knoxville, called the Confederate Authorities. I will commence with this hell-born and hell-bound Rebellion, where the Traitors first made open war, and all who wish the paper would do well to begin with the first issue, as I intend that single paper shall be a terror to the Confederates from first to last, unconditional Union man!

In the role of my Editorial conduct, I shall be governed entirely by circumstances. In the absence of the Press, and just from me that justice opposition which given to party what is due to country. And whilst the name of Jefferson Davis, the unutterable curse, of the politics, I shall, as a faithful sentinel, forget Whigs, Democrats, Know Nothings, and Republicans, and remember only my Government, and the preservation of the Federal Union—as richly worth all the sacrifices of blood and treasure that are now being made on the altar of the extermination of the Devil, race of men, and the consumption of all the wicked of the present age.

Publishers inserting this Prospectus once, immediately, and sending me the paper to Cincinnati, will be favored with an exchange.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

September 7, 1863.

The Draft in Ohio.

There is no occasion for confusion in the public mind in the approaching draft in Ohio. The Special Directions of each manifested the kindest spirit in receiving and affording to the agents of Col. Williams, Adjutant General of Illinois, every facility desired for furnishing comforts contributed by the citizens of Illinois. Mr. John E. Woods of Alton, under appointment of Col. Williams, met at St. Louis, visiting our Illinois boys, assisting them in securing their pay, and furloughs, or discharges to those over 36 months, and in exchanging orders of the War Department. He gives earnest attention to every case requiring action, and is eminently qualified to facilitate the interest assigned him.

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There is no occasion for confusion in the public mind in the approaching draft in Ohio. The facts are understood to be these: in consequence of the fact that Ohio has no large standing militia—only three years' men—in the field, there are but a few thousand men required from the State under the new call. Of this number, it is believed it is not worth while to enforce the draft at once, as the men can be raised by volunteering. Hence, officers and recruiting officers of regiments have been instructed to report here to take charge of conscripts, have been instructed to open recruiting offices. Conscripts will be the second selected. The citizens' committee of the Legislature, spoken of in the last week, is to meet at Columbus, and there will be no draft. However, the quota of this State to be raised is fifty thousand men. Hence the draft will be made. Hence it is evident that the draft may yet take place, and that every man who refuses or failure to report for duty will be liable to the penalties of the recruiting officers.—Cincinnati Commercial.

From Fauquier Headquarters.

WARRENTON HOUSTON, Sept. 8.—The following is a verbatim dispatch from Richmond:

ATHENS, Sept. 6.—A special to the Chattanooga says Col. Morrison of the 1st Georgia cavalry regiment, at Diamond Gap, recently captured a company of the 2d Ohio cavalry, and brought them to Athens.

The enemy shelled London on the 7th, killing two women.

The bridge was burned, to prevent the enemy crossing.

Gov. Jenkins has issued a proclamation, calling upon the State militia to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

From Rome Reconnoissance.

ROME, Sept. 8.—A reconnoissance in force left here this morning, consisting of the 1st Ohio cavalry, Col. Lowe, and the 2d Ohio cavalry, Col. Jones, and 200 infantry, under command of Lieut. Col. Hall, of the 2d Ohio cavalry, to Summerville, Georgia, 30 miles from here, and returned this evening, having met no enemy.

From Kansas.

Though Kansas may well say to us in the words of the Apostle to Timothy, "Be thyself no harm, we would say, Be not weary, let not your heart faint." It is as it always has been. Kansas has a trying period for that commonwealth. She has always been in the first rank of the battle. She has bled (and given) some of the best blood Liberty and Slavery have spilled. Her heroic sons fell the light of her homes fired by rebel hands. She is where they dwell who have sought to Wolf feeds of murder and rapine hound her to entertain a light regard for Kansas, save for their destruction. Her former bitterest enemies cross Missouri to the work of devastation and ravage, and rightly believes that to do this well it must be attacked at its To prevent Missouri rebels from Kansas soil, the only perfect cure is the root and branch at home. is very easy to sit in sheltered comfort and deprecate the violent words acts of the men of Kansas, to wish greater calmness and more patience. is easy to criticise the harangues of who with arms in their hands re-words with shouts of exultation. commentator who would be truth-competent in his task, should know of the furnace by which those men was cast. It is not easy to estimate in the light of the blazing homes torment, and the hands stretched in of the burned and mutilated slain, it be very like in closing to clutch a to judge Kansas aright, study her Her only offence has been Free.

She has stood for Liberty, and in record stand has received bullets and not calculated to enhance coolness devotion.

Kansas must not do herself harm, not now she will not. She will do so forgets that her elder States are her in this struggle. That is not not a quarrel. That is in broader than a neighborhood strife. The war is the Government whereof Kansas component part. It is the Govern-that must protect Kansas. Any of irresponsible parties to a work troops will make their act murder and go in all history. It must be only of the Government that prem home ranging sted for the martyrs of Law.

There is no moral effect in Brag-ging in the name of Freedom. It the noblemen of the daring. An young man are the citizen, but use brave plan should contemplate only ends. Let everything be done in by and order. The sooner every Mis-blood withers in the dust the better, it is under the flag, and by the of the Union.

Due to Kansas that the obnoxious that have been allowed to the Fede-mment in Missouri, be removed. It is to ask of her sons, to demand their ...ops in Schofield and Ewing, men ...sympathies are with the slave driv-of whose leisure moments are devoted ...ating Abolitionists. We have con-...t that wise counsels will prevail in ...t that he will bide her time, and ...t it is not only hers, but that of the country. The end is sure. Her ...ll surely look across the Missouri ...s free State. Let not the great con-...and issues of to-day be belittled and ...ed by anything unworthy of those ...on. Freedom has accorded the high ...to suffer for her sake.

Brigadier General Sumner.

...rders to entertain of Brig. Gen. T. ..., formerly Colonel of the gal-...ment, and now in command of ..., 9th division, 17th army corps, ...ed at Natchez, is well known. ...ed one of the best officers in ...y of the Union. As an Executive, ...and Tactician, his soldierly qualities ...ested. In that fearful charge upon the ...ounds of the fear of Vicksburg, on the ...May, as given signal, he moved his ...forward, himself at its head, and ...ed a terrible enfilading fire as he ...to cross the crest of a hill overlooking ...s works in front, commanded by a fort ...ber of his soldiers fell dead and ...ded around him.

...Sumner, Arrival of the 11th Ohio ...Lieut. Col. Wright of the 71st ...mmand. The command wavered, ...ers fallen back, had not Gen. ...ed to the colors from the Color Se-...en struck dead at his feet, and ...ward, men! We must enter ...ere will follow me!" With a ...ed there fore heart for mine ...ed that betrayed the ...ment of the hill and drove ...ebel defenders. ...to found his progress stayed, ...ers fallen. Gen. Sumner took ...ld position, and addressed his ...ers of the Second Brigade, ...ish his position. You must ...ver of that ravine, and regi-...and in order. The 11th Wis-...ed to cover the movement. ...will move first, and move ...ou hear the first cheer from ...ll continue to support him gal-...ment retired from the enter-...ly, steadily and silently, their ...ained their old position, ...ers, but without disor-...Taken up on Saturday

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Bearing

...ING.—A pleasant front ...to rent, and board of ...

Found.

...—On South Clark street, ...

Taken Up.

...—On the corner of Old ...

FROM LEAVENWORTH CITY.

Affairs in Kansas.

Quantrel—Jim. Lane's Meeting.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Sept. 6, 1863.

The excitement which pervaded all Kansas at meeting of the Lawrence massacre has subsided, and in its place has come a determination, earthly earnest, to arrange that fearful act. There seems to be no sort of confidence in, or respect for, Schofield or Ewing. They are jeered at.

A few days ago General Lane and A. C. Wilder sent a telegram to the President, saying the incompetency and imbecility of Schofield are deplorable, and unless there is an immediate change of commanders, there is danger of a conflict between the people and the military.

The reply of Mr. Lincoln did not vindicate his policy.

The prediction seems to have been well founded that Schofield's Order No. 10 was only tantamount to a proclamation to murder and outrage, but to neither willing to kill bushwhackers himself, or to allow the people to do so.

The meeting at Paola, to-morrow, will, probably, be the largest ever held in this State. Parties are going in wagons, with arms and rations, from all parts of the State. They will not go into Missouri if the military show any disposition to drive the rebels from the infected district.

Quantrel is on the Sinabar, about thirty miles from Kansas City, with a largely increased force.

The $300,000 in cash taken out of Lawrence has given him glory and recruits, and his numbers have swollen from 200 to 1,500. Schofield has sent a regiment after the rascals at Paola, but no force after the bushwhackers of Quantrel. In Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Omaha, Paola and Osawatomie the citizens are under arms, and all these towns are nightly guarded by citizen patrols. The military are no longer relied upon in Leavenworth to enforce the order establishing martial law. They do not do guard duty, and the town is watched by citizens.

At a large German meeting held here yesterday, (Sunday) Major Anthony stated that if Schofield called out the militia to get down Kansas men, no citizens should go from Leavenworth to aid him in that unholy crusade. The announcement was received with the wildest enthusiasm.

Hon. Thos. A. Osborn, Lieutenant Governor, will probably preside at the Paola meeting. A platform of the most radical character will be adopted, the removal of Schofield and Ewing demanded, a department for Kansas asked for, common sense ready writing the emancipationists of Missouri, and a committee appointed to go to Washington with the Missouri committee. It will probably consist of the entire Congressional delegation, all the State officers except Governor Carney and such prominent citizens as M. J. Parrott, D. R. Anthony and Geo. A. Crawford. The people of Kansas will not rest until Schofield is removed and a man is placed in command who, instead of being proclaimed by one faction and condemned by another, will receive the applause of all loyal men and the hatred of rebels, a higher ambition than which no officer desires.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1863.

We have the following information concerning the guerilla band across the river: The rebel Major White, leader of the gang of guerillas, is encamped on Nicholls' farm, near Princeville in this county, with 300 men. On Sunday he arrested Wm. Williams and Robert J. Hollingworth, two unconditional Unionists of Loudon county, to be held as hostages for Jesse, Harry, A. Hall and A. G. Bell, now in prison, captured last March. They are scouting the country in squads of from ten to twenty, conscripting and horse stealing.

Jones Ros at the of the Blue Ridge near Bloomfield with six hundred men. If there is any reliance to be placed upon the word of intelligent scouts, Mosby is really so severely wounded that if he escapes with his life he can never mount a horse, having suffered somewhere of a leg near the thigh.

Capt. Means has two six and effective companies of loyal Pennsylvania cavalry ready to take the field and with these acting in conjunction with Col. Baker's rangers, we shall expect to learn of important work done in rooting out guerilla bands.

The intelligence from the army of Gen. Meade is not indicative of army movement.

Information comes from deserters that Gen. Lee's army is scattered over a wide extent of country from the Blue Ridge to the north of the Rappahannock. Between this and the Rapidan River only a few pickets are posted. It is pretty well ascertained that no important force of Lee's army has crossed the Rappidan.

Fourteen hundred wounded men still remain at Gettysburg. A large number of them are cases of compound fracture of the thigh. All patients will be removed and the hospital broken up in about a month from this time.

One of the nearly invented southern guns, of Brooks' patent, of large calibre, was lately sent from Richmond to Beauregard at Charleston, intended as an offset to the "Swamp Angel." On arrival at its destination it was found to have been spiked by skillful but unknown hands.

The State Department has sent out an agent to Europe with funds to enable him to encourage more especially German immigration to this country.

Admiral Foote's flagship Ward's Boat arrived this evening.

Advices from the steamship Vanderbilt have been received up to July 24th, when she was in the harbor of Rio Janeiro. No mention is made of any conflict with any rebel privateer.

On last Thursday the Government received revenues to the amount of three quarter of a million dollars, being the largest of any one day ever received this summer. About one-half was in gold.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Sept. 8, 1863.

The steamer Julia, Captain J. P. McCoy, from New Orleans, 3d, Memphis, 7th, arrived this evening. The steamer Continental cleared the same day. The news in the New Orleans papers is unimportant, and chiefly anticipated.

As the Julia was passing down she was fired into at Morgana, four miles above Bayou Sara. Over a hundred shots were fired at her by guerillas. Two persons on board were wounded, Adjutant Robb and a soldier. The Adjutant's wound was in the face. Both sons will recover.

On passing the same place again, on her way up, on Thursday afternoon, the Julia was again fired into. Seventy or eighty shots were fired, and from ten to fifteen struck the boat, some of which passed into and through the cabin and texas. On this occasion only one person was hit, but some of the escapes were very narrow ones.

The Continental had passed the same spot just before the Julia, but was not attacked.

On Saturday, the Sunny South, on her way to Vicksburg, was fired into at Iowa Island, twenty miles down. Several minie balls penetrated the cabin and texas, but no one was injured.

The steamer Tecumseh on her way up, was passing the same spot was attacked in a similar manner, but no one on board was injured. The firing in both instances was from the Arkansas side. The Hiawatha afterwards passed up, but no attack was made on her. Among the passengers went down on Morgana the Hon. Thomas Allen, through a large number of the Atlantic.

Reports from the interior of the State represent the disaster of the Ouachita as very great and counting upon the destruction of the Union army. Rebel sympathizers are correspondingly elated.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Latest by Rebel Sources.

TERRIFIC BOMBARDMENT OF THE 5TH AND 6TH.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 8.—The following are extracts from the Richmond Examiner, of September 7th:

CHARLESTON, Sept. 5.—To-day has witnessed another furious bombardment of Forts Wagner and Gregg, by the enemy's fleet and batteries. The firing was begun at daylight, and was maintained steadily until dark.

A heavier or more firing on Fort Sumpter, and another assault on Battery Wagner is expected to-night or to-morrow.

Since yesterday no further attack has been made on Sumter, which has been kept twenty days against all the efforts of the enemy's great guns by land and by sea.

Of 7,000 shots which have been fired at it, 5,000 have struck the walls. The flag has been always nearly four times.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 6—9.30 a. m.—The bombardment of Batteries Wagner and Gregg has been incessant for the last fifty-two hours. The scene of the conflicts is tremendous.

Last night the enemy landed near Gunning's Point in barges and assaulted Battery Gregg. The assault was repulsed. No particulars.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—A private letter from Gen. Gilmore's army, dated August 31st, says:

"Our approaches are now within 130 yards of Fort Wagner. But the place is a second Sebastopol, with this advantage in favor of the latter, that in front of Wagner there is so little earth between the surface and the point where water is reached, that mining is impossible and sapping nearly so. The guns between us and the enemy is full of forgotten buried in the sand, making an assault almost impossible until they are removed. We have secured nine of these pleasant inventions already."

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 7.—Imboden, with a force of 1,500 men, attacked Major Stevens at Moorefield, Hardy county, day before yesterday. Stephens had about 800 men, and fell back on Cumberland without loss.

SIR JOHN'S RUN, ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R., Va., Sept. 8.—Our forces at Rankin's Run, consisting of Col. Wynkoop's 20th Pennsylvania cavalry, were attacked this morning at 7 o'clock, by a party of rebels, estimated from 500 to 700. The rebels attacked the rents of the pickets.

Col. D. M. Strother, of the 3d Virginia cavalry, who was at Bath, states that the forces collected the attack with much gallantry, and drove back the enemy. A party of cavalry started in pursuit; what success they met with is not yet known.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Adriatic.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 8.—The steamship Adriatic, from Liverpool via Galway, Sept. 1st, passed Cape Race to-day and was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the following is a summary of her news obtained:

The Liverpool Mercury professes to have reliable information that the Tuscaloosa has sunk by the Alabama, Aug. 18th, in latitude 47, longitude 42.

The Times editorially admits that the creation of ships for the Confederates is becoming serious and urgent. No concession can be made to secure it. Laws must take the course. The Times hopes that if the rams are really intended for the Confederate the building yards will be stopped.

HOLLAND.—WARSAW, Aug. 26.—The National Government has issued a decree forbidding the exercise of the censorship in Warsaw.

FRANCE.—Paris, Aug. 31.—A decree has been issued for striking a medal, commemorative of the Mexican expedition, to be distributed to all who have taken part in the campaign.

RUSSIA.—It is reported in Paris that Russia will not reply to the three notes, but will inquire a question as to Poland.

GERMANY.—In Frankfort, it is thought, if the Congress of Princes does not work satisfactorily to the German people, revolution may follow.

After bombarding a Polish village, the Russians sent to Liberty all its inhabitants, men, women and children. A thousand souls in all, and confiscated their estates, for executing a Russian spy caught near the village.

GALWAY, Sept. 1.—The Polish insurrection is still raging. Telegraphic advices report a great victory at Kasow—on which side, is not stated.

The Richmond Government had made a pressing appeal to the Spanish Government to obtain the recognition of the Confederate States, offering to guarantee to Spain the possession of Cuba and Porto Rico. The Spanish Government declined.

The Times in a long leader, in regard to the declaration of the rebel chiefs, that the Confederate flag should float in Lord's yard: We do not think it morally right that all the Slave States should leave our ports for such services as that for which they are intended. We cannot wish to see any more of them sail upon the same errand.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Invalid Corps—The Boyce Case—Refugees.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—Two hundred of the Invalid Corps, consisting of six companies, leave to-day, under command of Maj. A. A. Stevens. They have orders to report to Col. General Baker, Provost Marshal General of Indiana, at Indianapolis.

The Grand Jury met to-day. They will take immediate cognizance of the case of the robbery of the United States Express Company. Noyes, his brother, and Capt. Smith, are in prison. The Grand Jury will also examine the case of Col. Weir, 10th Kansas infantry, late commander of the post of St. Louis, on the charge of commanding a regiment without a regular organization, and of unsoldierly conduct.

Hundreds of refugees, including women and children, are in Lexington, to escape the threatened raid of Jim Lane on the border counties.

A New Jersey Regiment and Its Troubles.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 8.—The 33d N. J. regiment, by dint of large bounties, has nearly reached the maximum number required, and it is now under marching orders to-day. So many men are deserting that the Colonel was compelled to call on Gen. Dix for a guard of regular soldiers to maintain discipline among them. As this guard did not give entire satisfaction, it was increased on Sunday by the 2d Vermont regiment. The original boys have seen service, and don't know anything about blank cartridges, or firing in the air, so when a crowd of new recruits undertook to run the guard last night, they were fired upon, and three killed and four wounded.

A Rebel Rumor from Arkansas.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 8.—The Richmond papers of yesterday have the following:

ATLANTA, Sept. 4.—A special to the Appeal from Senatobia says: Gen. Price had an engagement with the enemy fifteen miles below Little Rock, and obtained a victory over the Yankees. The Arkansas army had been rapidly reinforced.

It is reported that Gen. Hanock says that in three weeks he will have three corps under Gen. Banks, ready to move on Mobile from Pascagoula.

The War in Virginia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The following is a special to the New York Times:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, September 7, 1863.

Cavalry skirmishes across the Rappahannock, on our extreme right flank, are reporting quite frequent. On Friday a scouting party of the 3d Ohio, while returning to our lines, were ambuscaded and some thirty killed, wounded and captured. Major Brown, commanding the detachment, was slightly wounded, but escaped captivity.

From Southern Illinois.

MARION, Williamson Co., Ill., Sept. 7.—A detachment of the 16th Illinois cavalry, under Capt. Jackson, attempted the arrest of some deserters near here last night. The deserters were led by a desperate citizens. A number of shots were fired, wounding two soldiers. Five deserters were taken, two of whom were severely wounded. Several additional citizens who aided them. Considerable excitement prevails throughout the county.

The Northeastern Fortifications.

[From the Boston Traveller, Aug. 31.]

Nothing links will now elapse before the fortifications of Boston harbor will be fully defended against attacks from iron-clads and other vessels by the mounting of a large

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...than monstrous masses of iron upon the carriages will be between four and five hundred pounds.

[From the Salem (Mass.) Register, Aug. 31.]

The reconstruction of Fort Pickering, and the fortifications on Winter Island, are being rapidly and thoroughly done, and completed, and there is still room for more. As the appropriation for the fortifications of Essex county is exhausted, it is hoped that the Legislature, at least, for the last twenty-five years, were the close leaders and their Northern allies, or at once suggested, by the American people that called upon by a series of evil counsels to ruin the country, and to destroy the liberties of the people of this country, at the present time, have ever been the friends of peace with England and with all Europe, and the friends of England

Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1863.

WHO WOOD WOULD NOW SURRENDER.

Of all men in America, Fernando Wood will hereafter be most notorious for his impudence. That he, a man of infamous personal reputation and confessedly disloyal, should attempt to take up the rôle of negotiator and presume to instruct the President of the United States when, where and how to make peace with the insurgents now in arms against the Constitution, is a stretch of assurance that approaches the sublime. The correspondence to which the attempt gave rise is printed at length in another column, and in studying it, we are sure that our readers will, as we did, admit the ease and dexterity with which the President led Mr. Wood and his rapier harangue to the land. Like perfect breeding, he had nothing to conceal. Says he in effect: "I do not believe your peace story; but, nevertheless, I will say to you, as I say to all men, if these rebels want peace they can have it. They know how, and know how to proceed; but if you have any exact information that is not, and I will consider it. In the meantime, my pet lambs are marching on!" But the exact information has never been sent to the White House, nor, except through Wesley Greene's memorable affidavit, to the public. Fernando is still silent, though ten months have elapsed. It is probable that Wood's war, nothing more than a bold strike to arrest the progress of our arms, until such time as the rebels could get more thoroughly prepared for resistance. Nobody save Wood and his co-laborers, of whom the organ of Jeff. Davis in this city is one, will regret that it failed. To fish it up now as proof that the President, in his Springfield letter, falsified when he said that he had received from the rebels no propositions for peace, will be a still more signal failure. Old Abe tells no lies.

WAR WITH FRANCE.

We print in another place a remarkable statement from the New York *Express* relative to our affairs in the Department of the Gulf, which will at once command attention, from the probabilities attaching to it, and the indications therein of complications between the United States and France in the not very distant future. The rebels at New Orleans affect to have discovered what of late has been patent to many Union men, that the expedition fitting out at that port is not destined for Mobile, but for the mouth of the Rio Grande. The rebel general commanding in that district, anticipating the expedition, has removed the Custom House from Brownsville one hundred and fifty miles above. The neutrality of the Rio Grande and the relative localities of Matamoras and Brownsville, have furnished excellent avenues for the transmission of contraband goods which should give aid and comfort to the rebels, and if Gen. Grant is organizing an expedition for Texas, it is undoubtedly for the purpose of breaking up this trade, and establishing a military blockade for its future prevention. That the French in their ulterior designs, have already taken Tampico, and are advancing on Matamoras, which must bring the United States and French troops face to face, separated only by a narrow stream. What new complications may arise out of this unexpected position, it is not possible to predict at present, but it may be safe to say that no very friendly messages will be wafted across the Rio Grande, and that the easy range might be tempting. In the event of Brownsville being the destination of the New Orleans expedition, the prospects of a foreign war assume an air of possibility much stronger than ever.

GENERAL HUNTER'S CASE.

We print elsewhere in this paper, a letter in which the late campaign of General Hunter, in South Carolina, is somewhat elaborately discussed. It is, we presume, a fair statement of one side of the case which, without the countervailing testimony, would carry conviction to the minds of all who read it; but, while we do not question the essential truth of what is asserted, we beg that it may be remembered that what appears now so plain may be obscured by counter-proof, and that the charges now so confidently urged against those who were instrumental in the General's removal, may fall hopelessly to the ground upon a presentation of all the facts. That Gen. Hunter is brave and an accomplished officer we do not doubt; and that he has been hampered and practically reduced to uselessness by some power, malign or mistaken, above him, is we think clear enough. By and by the whole history will be written.

DOWN WITH HEAVEN!

The American people, always full of inexplicable and irreconcilable contradictions, were never guilty of a greater outrage upon former precedents than that involved in the denial of the supreme right of the negro race in this country to freedom. It has been one boast that no American could look unconcernedly upon any people or any race engaged in a struggle for their rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. And in making that vaunt good, we have, sometimes with mistaken generosity, been lavish of good words, and, in some cases, of brave deeds, in behalf of a dozen nationalities attempting independence, since the existence of the Republic began. With the French, Belgians, Italians and Germans, during the European upheaval of 1789 to 1815; with the Mexicans, and with the people of various States of South America, with the Greeks, with the Irish, with the Hungarians, with the Cubans, and with the Italians again, the American heart deeply sympathized, and, to many of them, they have, in the hour of pressing need, extended material aid. The sympathy was generous, and the aid freely tendered. Both have done honor to the American name; and both, by constantly reminding us of the conditions upon which liberty is held, have re-acted upon the donors, and served to keep alive the spirit of freedom at home. The gifts have blessed the giver more than the receivers.

Why, with such antecedents; with such profound and, we believe, enduring belief in the rights and dignity of man; with our own freedom constantly imperilled by every encroachment that tyranny makes, we should be so insensible to the outcry of an enslaved people in our midst, whose deplorable condition we know, whose capabilities for a better and a more ennobling life we have fathomed, and whose benighborn aspirations meet us at every turn, no student of human nature can tell. Our conduct is one of those strange contradictions that bear neither the examination of reason, the test of religion or the touch of humanity. It is a barbarism that has no excuse. It is a sin that admits no shadow of justification. And whoso supposes that we shall prosper under its continued practice, or that we shall in the wreck of our fabric be able to save for ourselves the spirit and form of political liberty, without first performing a sincere desire to do justice to the oppressed of our own country, to the American by birth-right—impiously presumes upon the unquestionable clemency of the Almighty. "He who would himself be free, must own no slave" said Mr. Lincoln, in one of his letters. This condition of freedom extends itself by a law which is beyond and superior to all human endeavor, to nations as well as individuals; and our own nation will "perish, as others have learned to their cost, the law is immutable."

We address our readers who may be still apathetic in this matter of freedom to the Administration of the United States, to bold what we say—to question History which is only the record of the world's history, and to interrogate Justice, which is the manifestation of Heaven, and from both to learn that our woes, though seemingly without end, will be sure to follow the Republic so afflicted, with all its Pontic and bloody consequences—nay but the accumulated penalties of our own misdoings; and that we strive in vain against the consequences of our acts. If they will not heed what Nature teaches, and Reason and Philosophy confirm, and be just for justice's sake, let them lower the motive, and be just that their interests may be served, thereby. It is often and truly said, even by men who do not look beneath the surface of affairs, that this war will crush slavery, or slavery will crush us. We declare the reason why, and we point out the way in which victory and justice may march out of the contest hand in hand. If we would live—live as Americans under the benign influence of the institutions that the fathers founded—let the sad nasty lives—live as we are sure to those who will come after us—slavery must die. Its blood, smoking on the ground, is the accepted sacrifice that will compel the favor of the power that rules us.

But this is Abolitionism! So it is, and more than that—the expression of the truth of the national exigency—the disease and the method of cure. The Republic will be wise if it heeds the words, and acts upon the policy that we declare. To be just to others is the smallest precedent to the obtaining of justice for ourselves. That is the lesson of the day—one that this people must learn!

BURNSIDE'S ADVANCE.

Gen. Burnside is safely in Knoxville with the van of his army; and the great east and west railroad line of communication between the rebels in Virginia and their confederates in the Valley of the Mississippi is unquestionably in his possession. Now, in view of these facts of the situation, one of these things is true:

I. He is there by sufferance, and because the rebels were powerless to resist his advance. This admitted, the prospects of the Confederacy are dreary enough. Earl Fernandina was the Thermopylæ to which all rebeldom was to flee in the event of disaster overtaking them in the last ditch; and the great East and West railroad was, like sorts in the human body, a means of circulation, without which the extremities would die.

II. There has been constructed for rebel use another line of communication, unknown to our commanders, which renders the Knoxville road comparatively valueless. But this is hardly probable.

III. The boast of the rebels that, in going to Knoxville, Burnside was shutting himself in a *cul de sac*, in which, escape being impossible, he can be crushed at leisure.

We take it for granted that Gen. Burnside will not long suffer the problem herein contained to remain long unsolved. Meanwhile, East Tennessee is practically relieved of rebel domination, and we shall see how far the boasts of Brownlow and others, that when the weight of tyranny was taken off, she would spring back to loyalty and duty, will be made good.

BE COOL.

The general on the field, who is passionate, rash, and liable to be carried away with the excitement of the moment, is almost invariably certain to lose his battle. Zeal without moderation leads to an excess which is self-annihilating, and never subserves the desired end. The rule applies with equal force off the battle field as in the aim of Copperhead conclaves to provoke collision with the Union men. It is pronounced from their stumps and written in their presses. What they have failed to accomplish by treasonable sussion and threats, they now in despair seek to accomplish by violence. To this end they are employing every measure which shall drive Union men outside the pale of the law, and make them the aggressors. Presentations of arms, taunts, insults and personal assaults, are used freely and in a manner to provoke armed resistance. If they can induce Union men to the use in a mob and take justice into their own hands, they know they have gained an important step over their opponents in being the aggrieved party.

In this view, we exhort our Union friends to be cool and judicious in their movements. Rest everything upon the law. Do not in an ungarded moment of passion injure the cause by mob violence and thus secure to the Copperhead leaders what they most earnestly desire. The law is broad enough for the protection of all without personal assumption of its prerogatives. Trust in it as the palladium of liberty. Let Copperheads be the aggressors. Support our boys in the field by a firm determination that the law at home shall be carried out, cost what it may, but do not grant domestic traitors what they are most eager for. Do not by undue zeal and blind passion create a violence which shall place yourselves outside the law and provide them with a pretext for violence—the last hope of saving themselves and their miserable cause.

United States Telegraph Company.

We are greatly pleased to learn that this Company are making great progress in the construction of their new telegraph. They have some twenty gangs of men working, New York and Milwaukee at work in different localities, setting poles and stringing the wires. The work has been delayed some by the scarcity of labor, during the period of harvest, but that is only temporary, and the work is now going on much more rapidly. The line will be in operation from New York to Albany by the first of October, and to Buffalo and Cleveland by the 10th or 15th of October, as we are informed by the Superintendent of the line. Every exertion is being made to complete the line through with all possible dispatch, and the public must be patient for a few weeks, when their hopes of a new line from the West to the East will be fully realized.

SAFETY OF THE VANDERBILT.

The ship Grey Eagle, Capt. Burgess, arrived at Baltimore on Thursday last, with dates from Rio de Janeiro to the 1st of August. She reports that when she sailed from Rio, the United States steamer Vanderbilt was still lying in that port, and that the United States steamer Mohican sailed on the 31st of July. This renders it pretty certain that the statement of a Mobile paper of the 3d of August, based on the authority of a passenger from Havana, that the Vanderbilt had been sunk off the Balsams by the privateer Oreto, is without foundation in fact.

A New Republican.

The Hudson *Star*, the solid Democratic organ of St. Croix county, Wis., and the Juneau *Whig* of Wis., the Democratic paper of Juneau county, have both recently reported the Copperhead ticket in that State. It seems still not safe to be a corporeal guard to defend it. Every man who has any self-respect is deserting it.

Complementary Military Order.

HEADQUARTERS 3D REGIMENT, 1ST DIV., NEW JERSEY CONTINGENT, }
NEWARK, August 29th, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 2.—Major Wesley Howell, of this Regiment, with the following men, will proceed to Trenton, and report to Major General Robert Ogden, for the purpose of forming a Provost Guard for the Capital of the State during the session of the Legislature, commencing on the 1st day of September, 1863, viz:

Lt. Col. A. G. Mabley, 12th Wisconsin Infantry, commanding.

Major Wesley Howell, 3d Regiment New Jersey Contingent, will raise and organize a suitable number of men for the purpose.

Major Howell will detail one officer and such number of men as may be required from each company of the Regiment, and will report the names and rank of the officers and men so detailed to these Headquarters. The men detailed will be selected from those who have not been drafted, and who have not procured substitutes, and who are willing to serve for the pay and bounty of volunteers.

By order of Brig. Gen. ROBERT OGDEN.
[Signed] E. G. BAKER,
Col. Commdg. 3d Regt. N. J. Contingent.

Maj. Wesley Howell passed through Chicago yesterday, en route for his home in Wisconsin, on a brief furlough.

☞ The correspondent of the Baltimore *American* states that the illness of Admiral Dahlgren announced in N. Y. *Herald* is an entire fabrication.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Preparations and Bombardment Expected. The Work of Destruction Going On. Gillmore Ready for Sumter. Gen. Beauregard Strengthening Fort Wagner.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 5, 1863.

The siege of Charleston progresses slowly. Many well informed persons here begin to think it will last on and still prove too hard to crack. It is not doubted that Gen. Gillmore can take battery Wagner and Fort Gregg at Cumming's Point, but he is then practically at the end of his string. Then he will be within shelling distance of Charleston, and may hurl "Greek fire" until the day of iron-sea is refused to admit. But that will not take Charleston. After the houses are consumed, the citizens will quit the surrounding fortifications still in possession of the enemy. What the Government really wants is, to get such possession of the harbor as will enable the fleet to stop the continued ingress and egress of blockade runners carrying arms, munitions, machinery and clothing to the rebel armies. This, General Hunter accomplished at Savannah by the capture of Fort Pulaski; since when not a blockade runner has entered that place.

Unless Admiral Dahlgren, who, by the way, has been quite sick for the past fortnight, can steam in and silence Forts Moultrie and Johnson, and remove the torpedoes, Charleston can not be taken by the present force. Gen. Gillmore can only batter down the walls of Fort Moultrie, and it is reported that Admiral Dahlgren is not sanguine that his frigates can silence its guns. Fort Johnson has been greatly strengthened by the barbette guns removed from the walls of Sumter and by vast embankments of sand thrown up by the slaves of the rebels. If Gillmore had an army of sixty or seventy thousand men he might land on James' Island, and start batteries, zigzags and parallels, and slowly work up towards the rebel fortifications, subject, however, to a heavy fire of shot and shell at every step of the way. The upshot of the siege remains for the future to determine.

When Admiral Dupont made his unsuccessful attack on the Charleston batteries, Gen. Hunter was in command of the land forces, with orders to co-operate as far as possible with the fleet. But Dupont would not deign to accept the aid of the army. He wanted to harvest all the glory of the capture himself. He refused to listen to the plans of Gen. Hunter, who, like Gen. Hunter, but rushed madly for ward like a rat at a grindstone, gave the batteries one butt, and left the "colored" and "contraband" persistently refused to renew the attack or for another gun.

There are some things connected with that assault that I have not seen in print, especially in regard to Gen. Hunter, who has been shamefully treated. When Dupont reached Port Royal, the War Department sent Gen. Hunter orders to co-operate with him in the proposed attack. After several delays, the first clash occurred up Charleston harbor, accompanied by land troops, a part of which, strong, who landed on Folly Island. At that time Battery Wagner was comparatively feeble in men and armament. Gen. Hunter, finding that Folly Island was also weak as compared with the force that could be thrown on it from Charleston, ordered Brig. Gen. Stevens to occupy it at once, viz: Then the army should land on Morris Island under protection of the guns of the fleet and proceed to the capture of Fort Wagner, after first shelling it vigorously with his great Parrott 100 and 200-pounder rifled guns, and other heavy ordnance, aided by the fleet, until its walls were breached. Then, when Gen. Hunter engaged to capture it by a determined assault with the bayonet. There could have been no failure except by the first assault on it by General Gillmore, when it was doubly as strongly manned; yet Gillmore was ordered to storm the walls, and if properly supported would have held it. As soon as Wagner was taken, Gen. Hunter proposed that Admiral Dupont should steam in shore under the guns of Sumter, so close that the upper tier of guns which were the largest and most effective in the fortress, could not be depressed enough to strike the iron-clads. At this close range the monitor eleven and fifteen inch guns would batter down the walls of Sumter at every discharge. At long range the monitors, owing to the guns will not be powerful enough to give them the requisite velocity. Gen. Hunter also urged Admiral Dupont to run by his fire-clads rapidly *in line abreast Sumter on the flood tide*, when every shot fired by Moultrie that missed the monitors would strike Sumter, and every shot fired by the latter at Moultrie would be sure to hit Moultrie. By this means the rebel battalions would suffer so severely each action. They would be compelled to evacuate. Then Gen. Hunter proposed to land his troops on Sullivan's Island, and thus capture the whole of Charleston harbor. Admiral Dupont would not listen to the plan. He was afraid to "risk" his iron clads in close action with the batteries. He would not "risk" his reputation. He would not "risk" the success of the expedition. He would not "risk" anything. He was afraid of his own shadow. He was afraid of the rebel guns. He was afraid of the rebel gunners. He was afraid of the rebel powder. He was afraid of the rebel shot. He was afraid of the rebel shells. He was afraid of the rebel torpedoes. He was afraid of the rebel rams. He was afraid of the rebel forts. He was afraid of the rebel batteries. He was afraid of the rebel flag. He was afraid of the rebel soldiers. He was afraid of the rebel cannoneers. He was afraid of the rebel ammunition. He was afraid of the rebel everything. He was afraid of himself. He was afraid of his own shadow. He was afraid of his own shadow. He was afraid of his own shadow

AMATEUR CONCERTS.
UNIQUE CONCERTS,
AT BRYANT HALL,
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
Sept. 30th and 31st,
In Costume of 1776.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
THE CHIMNEY CORNER.

CHICAGO MUSEUM,
AQUARIA
Museum open Day and Evening.

Excursions.
DAILY EXCURSIONS TO
ST. JOSEPH, MICHIGAN,
Great Peach Orchards.
Lady Franklin,
CAPT. IRA BINCKLEY.
GRAND EXCURSION VIA
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LARGE SALE OF
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Capital - - - - - $200,000
CARPETS,
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Boots and Shoes.
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Proprietary of New
TREATMENT.
CURE WARRANTED.
HUNTER AND VON
TURNED HEAD!—This
WHITE TO BLACK.
DOOR EYE AND EAR
INFIRMARY,
JES LEWIS, M. D.,
CONFESSIONS AND EX-
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CATALOGUE SALE OF
R-DYE! HAIR DYE!!
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AN INVALID.—Troubled
FOR SALE.—The Stock
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Instruction of Young Gentlemen
SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG
CHICAGO ACADEMY.—The
IMMANUEL HALL,
NEAR CHICAGO.
Rev. ROSWELL PARK, D. D.
THE MISSES STEVENS'
SCHOOL OF YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
93 THIRD AVENUE.
THE CHICAGO SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.
DEARBORN SEMINARY.
DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
ACADEMY OF LAKE FOREST
UNIVERSITY, at Lake Forest, Ill. The 25th
CHICAGO ACADEMY.—The Fall Term of this School will commence
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21ST,
At the school House, Wabash Avenue, a
Corps of Gymnasium,
IMMANUEL HALL,
NEAR CHICAGO.
Rev. ROSWELL PARK, D. D.
RECTOR AND PROPRIETOR.
ON JEFFERSON STREET.

Copartnership.
DISSOLUTION.—Notice is here
DISSOLUTION.—The firm here
JONES & SMALL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
STATIONERS,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
AND
COMMERCIAL PRINTERS.
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ALEXANDER JOHNSTON,
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COMMISSION MERCHANT,
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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LIVERPOOL.
BANK OF AMERICA.—Public
REVOLVERS.—The largest stock
FOR THE SALE TRADE.
BUSINESS CARDS.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1863.

THE ST. LOUIS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Arrest of Chas. Noyes and others.

HOW THE ROBBERY WAS FERRETED OUT

[From the St. Louis Republican, 8th.]

From various sources we get some particulars in relation to the manner in which the robbery of the express car of the Ohio and Mississippi train, with the amount recently stolen, was discovered. The robbery occurred on Thursday night, the 3rd of August. Officer Edmund Conway, in this city, it will be remembered, had charge of the express car on the train referred to. Conway, in this city, it will be remembered, had charge of the express car on the train referred to. Conway, in this city, it will be remembered, had charge of the express car on the train referred to. Conway, in this city, it will be remembered, had charge of the express car on the train referred to.

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WAGON MAKING AND

BLACKSMITHING.—The undersigned has
ON JEFFERSON STREET.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm here

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PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS.

Noyes was in bed when Mr. Parker went to his place at that early hour Monday morning, but on hearing the story of the robbery, he got up and dressed himself as speedily as possible, going to work out the following programme with the Chief of Police, officers Lee, Egan, Sallsbury, and Hagerman, were sent for in haste, and Noyes advised that the best thing to be done was to watch the trains going out of the city that morning. Egan was posted to the North Missouri Railroad, and officer Lee directed to the other side of the river to look out on the Ohio and Mississippi. Terre Haute and Alton, and Chicago cars. Meanwhile Noyes stayed behind, and with the policemen engaged in arrangements for arresting the robbers. Parker, Egan was not to go further than St. Charles, and then come back on the return train. The other officers were to proceed no further than to satisfy themselves that no suspicious looking characters were aid could not be on any one of the trains going out from the Illinois side. Noyes was to go to Bridgeton, and Egan at the North Missouri depot on its arrival, and bring him into town, at 9 o'clock Monday morning, stopping also near the police office, in case he was there, Charley or Conway, in the meantime, together with Messrs. Conway, Egan and others managing the case, Noyes should be sent off that an opportunity could be had of examining Hard, who, it was thought, could be "shaken," as long as he was still under the influence of Charley. In this stage of affairs, the President of the road, Mr. Wright, arrived from New York, and Superintendent Noyes, who was here from St. Louis

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1863.

THE CITY.

Gen. Sheridan Ordered Forward.—The order received by the Quartermaster General, in Chicago, on the 26th inst., has been published in pamphlet form, and is for the guidance of the officers of the Quartermaster's department. The order is dated Washington, July 25, 1863, and signed by Gen. Meigs. It directs that the Secretary of War will, whenever the necessity is so urgent that the movement cannot be delayed for the action of Congress, order the transportation of any private property which may be required for the use of the army, and every Loyal citizen should cheerfully do it; and the amount in detail is to be sent to the Quartermaster General's office, where a large corps of men is already employed in the examination of claims. They will be paid, and are now on the list.

On Monday night, between one and two o'clock, officers of police from the city, and a detachment of provost guards, from the Soldiers' Home, surrounded a house on Clark street, near Polk, which was reported to have been a signal for the escape of several prisoners rushed together into the house, before the startled inmates could realize what was occurring outside. Just as the officers were about to enter the house, they heard a noise in the rear, and supposing that the prisoners were escaping, they dashed out of the back door. It is needless to add that no prisoners escaped, but finding three strong outside parole, armed with revolvers, and receiving a report from one of the officers in charge of the house, they decided that to the ground and cried for "quarters." They got mercy in the solitary confinement cells inside, where they will have ample opportunity for meditation for the next 12 months or how did for a time.

Time for, not one of the prisoners escaped, though there are rumors to the contrary. Col. De Land received a note from one of the prisoners after the first attempt, informing him that he knew of two more, that he was sure them go over the fence, and advising that, if our Colonel would parole him (the writer), he would serve as a spy in arresting them—that he knew the men, their plans, &c., and could catch them. Col. De Land paid no further attention to the matter, but placed the note in the hands of the officer in charge of the house, who had it in his pocket.

Fancy Cash.—For the most extensive assortment of self-sealing, Sir-tight Fruit Cans, of all sizes, in every variety, including the most approved patterns, go to Lamson & Co.'s, 115 Lake st.

For Preserving Fruit.—See Sir Davidson on this page, and go to Lamson & Co.'s, 115 Lake st.

Fancy Goods.—Parasols in lovely colors, and the very best manufacture, are found, in connection with a full assortment of Millinery Goods, at Mrs. Mansfield's, 162 Lake street, between Clark and Dearborn streets, where the ladies can find a perfect fit, and the latest fashions. Mrs. Mansfield is also agent for Madame Demorest's celebrated Reform Skirts, which will be found in every household where properly made and being always uniform and perfect.

Go to the Best.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College, to get a thorough practical business education. For circulars and terms (containing stamps) Bryant & Stratton, Chicago, Illinois.

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Soldier or the Iowa Killed.—Jacob Berry, a member of Co. I or F, 3d Iowa, who was on a furlough home, while on the Illinois Central Railroad, en route for LaSalle, fell between two cars at Spoon River Station, and was crushed to death. He was buried at Omaha with appropriate funeral services. Friends desiring further information will address Winslow Woods, Omaha, Iroquois county, Illinois.

Before Justice Cutbertson.—John Lynch and a schoolmaster on the North side by the name of Miller, found themselves involved in a controversy, which, wholly broken out between the two Wines in such an extent that Miller let his angry passions and his naughty hands rise at the same time, and made a belligerent demonstration at Lynch, which compelling to destroy Cuthbertson's tariff was worth to the city about three dollars.

The Murder Case.—We have received a communication from John Mason, Esq., counsel for John Alstrom who is in prison on the charge of murdering Daniel Drew, with the usual request to publish. So far as the communication relates to previous decisions in the life of the prisoner, we do not see how his publication can be of any private or general benefit; and in its relation to the particular act with which he stands charged it touches an issue which must be tried before an other tribunal.

Stormy Septemper.—The record of disasters on the lakes will probably show more of them to have occurred in September of each year, than during any other month. Three years ago yesterday morning, the steamer Lady Elgin was wrecked, and three hundred souls went to their last account, and now the loss of another, with a similar result, heads the record for 1863. It has been announced that two vessels went ashore on Lake Erie within a few days, but as yet we learn no particulars, and trust the rumor is unfounded.

Mr Vicker's Theater.—The beautiful drama, "The Chimney Corner," always so successful, will be presented to-night with Mr. Couldock in his great character as the grandfather. Other favorite pieces will be produced, and will be admirably rendered. It will be noticed by the advertisement that "Dot" will be performed on Saturday afternoon, at the Matinee. This will be a great treat to those who could not attend the regular play. The Matinee have proved a success, and the Theatre will undoubtedly become a fashionable resort for families on Saturday afternoons.

Dock Thief Arrested.—Late Saturday night, officers Ellis and Hunter hailed a man who was rowing a boat along the river near Randolph street bridge, but he paid no heed, and jumped into the water, and crawled into Randolph street never. They searched but failed to find him. After watching an hour or more for him, he came out, unscarred, and at the armory he (William Wilson) was held to bail in the sum of $500 for stealing the stitched leather which he had in the boat. The owner will find the leather at the Central Police Station.

The Yarns of a Wife.—A bitter family feud which has subsisted for some time between William Irvin and Thomas Hickey, was precocious by the former with considerable vigor on Thursday afternoon last. Irvin went to Hickey's house, knocked him down, kicked him and stood about doing nothing him in detail when Hickey's wife made a diversion in his favor. While the pugilists in the field the combat "thing on even scale," but with her opponent Irvin's size was too much for the amazon. The testimony of some neighbors finally rescued Hickey, who mulcted his discomfiture by a complaint to Justice Cuthbertson, with no decided a result that Hickey's bloodth diversion cost him eight dollars yesterday.

A Copperhead Bully held to Bail.—Charles Waterman, a notorious fighting man, knocked down David H. Gallagher, a soldier on furlough, for a trifle to stab him, but struck the door instead. During the melee, he robbed Lewis of his money. For this he was fined $72. He was at once re-arrested on suspicion of being the instigator of the two previous assaults of the week, whose names have not been ascertained. He is a hard case, evidently, and is said to have boasted of once belonging to some of Jeff. Davis' cavalry, and to have killed a man for some trifling difference. He was held in the sum of $1,500.

The Copperhead organ will now have another occasion for attacking the Police for this fiend's arrest on suspicion.

Old Folks' Concert To-night.—As will be seen in the advertisement by the "amusement" column, the far-famed and mysterious "Quincy Old Folks"—so highly recommended by the Western press—will give one of their old concerts at Bryan Hall, on this night, to-morrow evening, Sept. 9th and 10th, arranged in the costume of 1776. As the performers and ladies who give this entertainment are of the first respectability, and devote their time and musical talent solely to all the Soldiers' Home Fund, we trust they will be greeted by full houses both evenings. Their concerts are said to be in some respects superior to those given by Father Kemp's Deeper Existence—at Bryan Hall Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Duchess De Absolbick.—This is the name given to a variety of yeast which has just appeared in this market from the product of Gen. R. Clark, Chillicothe, Illinois. Two of which, and both specimens were presented to our personal inspection yesterday. Their united circumference exceeds four feet, and their united weight over five pounds. Forty of these Bill's half bushel baskets, sold only yesterday for four dollars, did they ever change hands. If they are as superior in flavor and texture as they excel in size, the "Duchess" will prove invaluable as a market variety, as the prices realized yesterday fabulously testify. It is stronger in power and finer in grain than any of the old and choicest varieties of fruit we have seen during the present season, have been received by T. S. Platt & Co., 66 Randolph street, who are the consignees of the remainder of the crop.

Appointment.—Thos. H. E. Wager, of this city, formerly of the 19th Illinois Infantry—the regiment since consolidated by Colonel now Brigadier General McArthur, has received a recent Order of the Colonel Commanding Veteran Regiment. Major Wager was compelled to resign his Lieutenancy on account of wounds received in battle, and ill health, but now that he has recovered, he justifies on his return again, and, in our opinion, a better officer never drew sword to fight for his country. In his new station he will be entirely worthy of confidence.

—Capt. E. Stanford Bell, of the 19th Illinois son of Judge D. P. Bell, of this city, has been commissioned by Governor Yates as Colonel of the Illinois Cavalry Regiment, now being recruited by Colonel Mason Brayman, late Provost Marshal General of the State, and Assistant Adjutant General to General McClellan. Col. Bell has seen much service since his entrance into the army, and is a brave officer. In the battle of Stone River he was particularly conspicuous, and his gallant conduct on the field of the skirmish on the 31st of the 19th Illinois Regiment, in the battle of Stone River, was the subject of special commendation. Col. Bell is a young man, and is entitled to much credit for the patriotism which has induced him to undertake the command of a regiment. We wish him success.

Sudden Death.—Mr. Thomas Powell has breath of life on the corner of Clark and Kinzie streets, this morning, at 2 o'clock. Mr. Powell was a native of Wales, and was about 50 years of age. He was a member of the Welsh Congregational Church, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was a member of the Welsh Congregational Church, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was a member of the Welsh Congregational Church, and was highly respected by all who knew him.

Fancy Cash.—For the most extensive assortment of self-sealing, Sir-tight Fruit Cans, of all sizes, in every variety, including the most approved patterns, go to Lamson & Co.'s, 115 Lake st.

For Preserving Fruit.—See Sir Davidson on this page, and go to Lamson & Co.'s, 115 Lake st.

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Attempted Escape of Rebel Prisoners Check by the Guard.

Sunday last was a busy time amongst the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, but as yet not one has escaped. On last Friday night three of the prisoners stepped up to one of the guards and offered to pay him liberally, if he would suffer them to get away. One of the prisoners was passing with the guard, at the time of solicitation, when the latter was promptly grabbed up by the outside guard and marched around to "the Whitcomb." Here the guard found himself in the possession of a $10 gold piece, which he very deliberately returned. He gave the alarm which lowered the arrest of the prisoners.

The second attempt was on Friday night, when a hole was dug under the fence, on the north side, where a large cover is in close proximity to the fence. They were both arrested, and are now on the list.

On Monday night, between one and two o'clock, another attempt was made from the north side, and consisted of eight rebels. The signal for the escape of several prisoners rushed together inside, before the sentries who were standing outside, just as the guard was about to pass the fence, when the number it was of Ex-Governor Magoffin, of Ky. One of the officers was shot, and fell, but not dead, having put up at his request, to the guard, who obligingly cut off the left ear. It is thought he will not recover. The other five succeeded in getting over the fence, but finding three strong outside parole, armed with revolvers, and receiving a report from one of the officers in charge of the house, they decided that to the ground and cried for "quarters." They got mercy in the solitary confinement cells inside, where they will have ample opportunity for meditation for the next 12 months or how did for a time.

Thus far, not one of the prisoners has escaped, though there are rumors to the contrary. Col. De Land received a note from one of the prisoners after the first attempt, informing him that he knew of two more, that he was sure them go over the fence, and advising that, if our Colonel would parole him (the writer), he would serve as a spy in arresting them—that he knew the men, their plans, &c., and could catch them. Col. De Land paid no further attention to the matter, but placed the note in the hands of the officer in charge of the house, who had it in his pocket.

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